

基于 p^6 阶群的一个重要的类

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摘 要:对新的 LA-群的探寻是一项有价值的活动。通过对 p^6 阶群中的第四家族群的定义关系一般化后,再利用群的循环扩张理论和自由群理论对其进行推广,得到了有限 p -群的一个重要的无限类,验证了其是 LA-群,给出了它的一些性质,并进一步的求得在限定参数条件下所给群的性质和其自同构群的阶。

关键词:有限 p -群;自同构群;阶;扩张

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引 言

关于有限 p -群的自同构群的阶的最佳下界估计有一个十分著名的 LA-猜想,即:阶大于 p^2 的有限非循环 p -群是其自同构群的阶的因子。满足 LA-猜想的群 G 是 LA-群^[1]。近年来,我们已经知道了相当几类 p -群的自同构群的阶以及 LA-群(见文献[2-5])。在前人研究的基础上,文章通过对 p^6 阶群中的 Φ_4 ^[6] 族群的定义关系一般化后,再利用群的循环扩张理论和自由群理论对其进行推广,得到了有限 p -群的一个重要的无限类,验证了它们都是 LA-群,给出了它的一些性质。并引入交换群化为直积的方法,进一步的求得在限定参数条件下所给群的性质和其自同构群的阶。

本文所讨论的群均是有限 p -群,不作特别说明,文中所有参数如 k, k_1 均为非负整数, p 为奇素数。为简便起见,以后在群的定义关系中形如 $[a, b] = 1, a, b \in G, r_j, t_j (j = 1, 2, 3)$ 都与 p 互素略去不写。文中引用的术语以及定义均是标准的。

1 相关引理

引理 1.1^[7] (Van Dyck) 设 G 是由生成元 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r 和关系 $f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r) = 1, i \in I$ 所定义的群, $H =$

$\langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r \rangle$ (这些 a_i 可能相同, $\forall i \in I, f_i(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) = 1$, 则存在唯一的满同态 $\sigma: G = F_r/N \rightarrow H$ 使得 $x_i N \rightarrow a_i$, 其中 $F_r = \langle x_1, \dots, x_r \rangle$ 为自由群, $Y = \langle \{f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r) \mid i \in I\} \rangle, N = Y^F$ (Y 在 F_r 中的正规闭包), $G = \frac{F_r}{N}$ 。如果 $|G| \leq |H| < +\infty$, 则上述的 σ 为群同构 (即 H 是由生成元 $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r\}$ 与定义关系 $f_i(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) = 1, \forall i \in I$ 所定义的群)。

引理 1.2^[7] (关于计算群的自同构群的阶的一个定理) 设一个有限群:

$$G = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r \mid f_i(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) = 1, i \in I \rangle$$

(1) 如果 σ 是一个自同构, 则对 $\forall i \in I, f_i(\sigma(a_1), \sigma(a_2), \dots, \sigma(a_r)) = 1$; (2) 如果 $\sigma: a_i \rightarrow a_i'$ 满足 $f_i(a_1', a_2', \dots, a_r') = 1, \forall i \in I$, 且 $G = \langle a_1', a_2', \dots, a_r' \rangle$, 则 σ 能扩成 G 的一个自同构。

注: $G = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r \mid f_i(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) = 1, i \in I \rangle, R = \{f_i \mid i \in I\}, H = \langle h_1, h_2, \dots, h_r \rangle$, 如果 $f_i(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_r) = 1, \forall i \in I$, 则 $\{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_r\}$ 叫做 G 的一个 R -Set 且 $|\text{Aut}(G)| = |R\text{-Set}|$ 。

引理 1.3^[8] 设 G 是群, $a, b, c \in G$, 则

$$(1) [a, b]^{-1} = [b, a];$$

$$(2) [ab, c] = [a, c]^b [b, c];$$

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(3) $[a, bc] = [a, c][a, b]^c$ 。

引理 1.4^[8] 设 G 是群, $a, b \in G$ 且 $[a, b] \in Z(G)$, 又设 n 是正整数。则有

- (1) $[a^n, b] = [a, b]^n$;
- (2) $[a, b^n] = [a, b]^n$;
- (3) $(ab)^n = a^n b^n [b, a]^{(2)}$ 。

引理 1.5^[8] 设 G 是亚交换群, $a, b \in G, m \geq 2, i, j$ 是正整数, 则 $(ab^{-1})^m = a^m \prod_{i+j \leq m} [ia, jb]^{(i)} b^{-m}$ 。其中求积符号中的 i, j 为正整数, 且满足 $i + j \leq m$ 。

引理 1.6 满足下列条件之一的阶大于 p^2 的有限非循环 p -群 G 是 LA-群:

- (1) $\Phi(G)$ 循环^[1];
- (2) $c(G) = 2$ ^[9];
- (3) $|G/Z(G)| \leq p^4$ ^[10];
- (4) $|G/Z(G)| \leq p^5$, 但 $Z(G)$ 循环^[11-13];
- (5) G 是初等交换群被循环群的扩张^[14]。

在此引入将交换群写成素数幂阶循环群的直积的方法简称 WAG 方法

WAG 方法 设 $M = \langle a \rangle \cong (m), G/M = \langle bM \rangle \cong (k)$ 且 $b^{p^s} = a^{p^t}, (p, t) = 1, 0 \leq s \leq m$, 则有 $|b| = p^{k+m-s}$ 。

(1) $k \leq s$; 因为 $(b^{-1}a^{p^{m-s}})^{p^k} = 1$, 则有 $G = \langle b, a \rangle = \langle b^{-1}a^{p^{m-s}}, a \rangle \cong (k, m)$ 。

(2) $k \geq s$; 因为 $(b^{-p^{m-s}}a^t)^{p^k} = 1$, 则有 $G = \langle b, a \rangle = \langle b \rangle \times \langle b^{-p^{m-s}}a^t \rangle \cong (k + m - s, s)$ 。如果 $s = 0$, 则有 $G = \langle b \rangle \cong (k + m)$ 。

2 主要结果

定理 2.1 设 $G = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \mid [\alpha_i, \alpha] = \beta_i, \alpha^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}}, \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^{k_1}}} \beta_2^{t_{p^{k_1}}}, \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^{k_2}}} \beta_2^{t_{p^{k_2}}}, \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1 (i = 1, 2) \rangle$, 其中 $0 \leq s_j < m_1, 0 \leq u_j < m_2 (j = 1, 2, 3)$, 则 G 成为一个群的充要条件是 $m_i \leq \min\{k, k_i\} (i = 1, 2), 0 \leq s_j < m_1, 0 \leq u_j < m_2 (j = 1, 2, 3)$ 。进一步在 G 成群的条件下, 有 $G = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \mid [\alpha_i, \alpha] = \beta_i, \beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}}, \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^{k_1}}} \beta_2^{t_{p^{k_1}}}, \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^{k_2}}} \beta_2^{t_{p^{k_2}}}, \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1, m_i \leq \min\{k, k_i\} (i = 1, 2), 0 \leq s_j < m_1, 0 \leq u_j < m_2, (j = 1, 2, 3) \rangle$, 亦即定理中所给的关系是群 G 的定义关系, 且 $|G| = p^{k+k_1+k_2+m_1+m_2}$ 。

证明 (I) 假设定理中所给的 G 是一个群, 由换位子 $[\alpha_i, \alpha] = \beta_i (i = 1, 2)$ 的关系可得 $\alpha_1^{\alpha} = \alpha_1 \beta_1, \alpha_2^{\alpha} = \alpha_2 \beta_2, \alpha^{\alpha_1} = \alpha \beta_1^{-1}, \alpha^{\alpha_2} = \alpha \beta_2^{-1}$, 因为 α, α_i 都与 $\beta_i (i = 1,$

2) 可交换, ① 当 $\alpha_1^{\alpha} = \alpha_1 \beta_1$ 时, 有 $o(\alpha_1) = o(\alpha_1^{\alpha}) = o(\alpha_1 \beta_1)$, 所以 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_1^{\beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}}} = \alpha_1^{\alpha} = (\alpha_1 \beta_1)^{\alpha^{k-1}} = \alpha_1^{\alpha^{k-1}} \beta_1 = \alpha_1 \beta_1^{p^k}$, 从而 $\beta_1^{p^k} = 1$, 因 $o(\beta_1) = p^{m_1}$, 所以 $p^{m_1} \mid p^k$, 等价可得 $k \geq m_1$; 当 $\alpha^{\alpha_1} = \alpha \beta_1^{-1}$ 时, 同理可得 $k_1 \geq m_1$ 。② 当 $\alpha_2^{\alpha} = \alpha_2 \beta_2$ 时, 则有 $o(\alpha_2) = o(\alpha_2^{\alpha}) = o(\alpha_2 \beta_2)$, 所以 $\alpha_2 = \alpha_2^{\beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}}} = \alpha_2^{\alpha} = (\alpha_2 \beta_2)^{\alpha^{k-1}} = \alpha_2^{\alpha^{k-1}} \beta_2 = \alpha_2 \beta_2^{p^k}$, 从而 $\beta_2^{p^k} = 1$, 因 $o(\beta_2) = p^{m_2}$, 所以 $p^{m_2} \mid p^k$, 等价的可得 $k \geq m_2$; 当 $\alpha^{\alpha_2} = \alpha \beta_2^{-1}$ 时, 同理可得 $k_2 \geq m_2$ 。综上可得 m_i 与 k_i, k 的关系为 $m_i \leq \min\{k_i, k\} (i = 1, 2)$ 。

(II) 下面我们利用群的扩张理论和自由群理论来证明在定理所给条件下群 G 的存在性。

(1) 证明定理中所给群的存在性, 首先我们利用群的扩张理论证明群 $G_1 = \langle \alpha_1, \beta_1, \beta_2 \mid \alpha_1^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}}, \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1 (i = 1, 2), 0 \leq s_2 < m_1, 0 \leq u_2 < m_2 \rangle$ 的存在性。令 $N = \langle \beta_1, \beta_2 \mid \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1 (i = 1, 2) \rangle \cong Z_{p^{m_1}} \times Z_{p^{m_2}}$, 易知 N 是交换群。设 $F = \langle s \rangle$ 是 p^{k_1} 阶循环群。令 $a = \beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}} \in N$, 作在 N 上的映射 $\tau: N \rightarrow N$ 如下: $\beta_1' = \beta_1^{\tau} = \beta_1^{\alpha_1} = \beta_1, \beta_2' = \beta_2^{\tau} = \beta_2^{\alpha_1} = \beta_2$ 。则有 $\beta_1'^{p^{m_1}} = \beta_1^{p^{m_1}} = 1$, 此时 $N = \langle \beta_1', \beta_2' \rangle$, 故 τ 可扩成 N 的一个自同构, 这样对于 $\tau \in \text{Aut}(N)$, 我们有 $a^{\tau} = (\beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}})^{\tau} = (\beta_1^{\tau r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{\tau t_{p^k}}) = \beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}} = a, \beta_1^{\tau^{p^k}} = \beta_1, \beta_2^{\tau^{p^k}} = \beta_2$, 从而有 $\tau^{p^k} = 1 = a$ (这里 a 表示由群元素 a 诱导出的 N 的内自同构)。若此时我们记扩张函数 $f: F \times F \rightarrow N$ 和 $\alpha: F \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ 有如下的形状 $f(s^i, s^j) = \begin{cases} 1, & i + j < p^{k_1}, \\ a, & i + j \geq p^{k_1}. \end{cases} \alpha(s^i) = \tau^i, i = 0, 1, \dots, p^{k_1} - 1$ 。则由

Schreier 扩张理论, 可得到一个 N 被 F 的扩张 $G_1 = \text{Ext}(N, p^{k_1}, a, \tau)$, 且 $F \cong G_1/N$, 设在同构 $\sigma: F \rightarrow G_1/N$ 之下 s 的像为 $\bar{s}N, \bar{s}$ 是陪集 $\bar{s}N$ 中选定的代表元, 满足 $\bar{s}^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}} \in N$, 记 $\bar{s} = \alpha_1$, 则有 $G_1 = \langle \alpha_1, \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle, \alpha_1^{p^k} = \bar{s}^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}}, \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1, \beta_i^{\alpha_1} = \beta_i^{\bar{s}} = \beta_i^{\tau} = \beta_i$, 即 $[\beta_i, \alpha_1] = 1 (i = 1, 2)$ 。因此群 G_1 是存在的, 且从上述证明过程中可得 $|G_1| = p^{k_1+m_1+m_2}$ 。设 $F = \langle x_1, y_1, y_2 \rangle$ 是一个自由群, $S = \{x_1^{p^k} y_1^{-r_{p^k}} y_2^{-t_{p^k}}, y_i^{p^{m_i}}, [y_1, y_2], [x_1, y_i] (i = 1, 2)\}, N = S^F, \bar{F} = F/N = F/S^F = \langle \bar{x}_1, \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2 \rangle$, 因此有 $\bar{y}_1^{p^{m_1}} = \bar{y}_2^{p^{m_2}} = 1, \bar{x}_1^{p^k} = \bar{y}_1^{r_{p^k}} \bar{y}_2^{-t_{p^k}}, [\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2] = [\bar{x}_1, \bar{y}_i] = 1 (i = 1, 2)$, 这样对于 \bar{F} 的子群 $\bar{H} = \langle \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2 \rangle$ 有 $\bar{H} \triangleright \bar{F}$, 于是 $\left| \frac{\bar{F}}{\bar{H}} \right| = |\langle \bar{x}_1 \bar{H} \rangle| \leq p^{k_1}$, 又因为 $|\bar{H}| =$

$|\langle \overline{y_1}, \overline{y_2} \rangle| \leq p^{m_1+m_2}$, 故有 $|\overline{F}| \leq p^{k_1} |\overline{H}| \leq p^{m_1+m_2+k_1} = |G_1|$, 由引理 1.1 可知 $G_1 \cong \overline{F} = F/S^F$, 所以群 $G_1 = \langle \alpha_1, \beta_1, \beta_2 \mid \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^1}} \beta_2^{t_{p^1}}, \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1, (i = 1, 2), 0 \leq s_2 < m_1, 0 \leq u_2 < m_2 \rangle$ 存在且满足所给的定义关系。

(2) 其次, 我们利用群的扩张理论证明定理中群的存在性, 还需再证明 $G_2 = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \mid \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^1}} \beta_2^{t_{p^1}}, \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^2}} \beta_2^{t_{p^2}}, \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1 (i = 1, 2), 0 \leq s_j < m_1, 0 \leq u_j < m_2 (j = 2, 3) \rangle$ 的存在性。设群 $N = G_1$, 由(1)知交换群 N 是存在的。设 $F = \langle s \rangle$ 是 p^{k_2} 阶循环群, $a = \beta_1^{r_{p^1}} \beta_2^{t_{p^1}} \in N$, 由 Schreier 扩张理论, 类似(1)中的证明, 可得到 N 被 F 的扩张 $G_2 = \text{Ext}(N, p^{k_2}, a, \tau) = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$, 其中 $\alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^1}} \beta_2^{t_{p^1}}, \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^2}} \beta_2^{t_{p^2}}, \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1 (i = 1, 2), 0 \leq s_j < m_1, 0 \leq u_j < m_2 (j = 2, 3)$ 。因此群 G_2 是存在的。

(3) 下面还需再利用群的扩张理论证明定理中所给群 G 的存在性。即证明 $G = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \mid [\alpha_i, \alpha] = \beta_i, \alpha^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}}, \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^1}} \beta_2^{t_{p^1}}, \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^2}} \beta_2^{t_{p^2}}, \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1, m_i \leq \min\{k, k_i\} (i = 1, 2), 0 \leq s_j < m_1, 0 \leq u_j < m_2, (j = 1, 2, 3) \rangle$ 的存在性。设群 $N = G_2$, 由(2)知群 N 是存在的。设 $F = \langle s \rangle$ 是 p^k 阶循环群。令 $a = \beta_1^{r_{p^1}} \beta_2^{t_{p^1}} \in N$, 作在 N 上的映射 $\tau: N \rightarrow N$ 如下: $\alpha_1' = \alpha_1^\tau = \alpha_1^a = \alpha_1 \beta_1, \alpha_2' = \alpha_2^\tau = \alpha_2^a = \alpha_2 \beta_2, \beta_1' = \beta_1^\tau = \beta_1^a = \beta_1, \beta_2' = \beta_2^\tau = \beta_2^a = \beta_2$ 。根据条件 $m_i \leq k_{i(i=1,2)}$ 以及引理 1.3 和 1.4, 有 $[\alpha_1', \alpha_2'] = [\alpha_1 \beta_1, \alpha_2 \beta_2] = 1, [\alpha_1', \beta_1'] = [\alpha_1 \beta_1, \beta_1] = 1, [\alpha_1', \beta_2'] = [\alpha_1 \beta_1, \beta_2] = 1, [\alpha_2', \beta_1'] = [\alpha_2 \beta_2, \beta_1] = 1, [\alpha_2', \beta_2'] = [\beta_1', \beta_2'] = 1, \alpha_2'^{p^{k_2}} = (\alpha_2 \beta_2)^{p^{k_2}} = (\alpha_2 \beta_2)^{p^{k_2}} = \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} \beta_2^{p^{k_2}} = \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}}, \alpha_1'^{p^{k_1}} = (\alpha_1 \beta_1)^{p^{k_1}} = \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} \beta_1^{p^{k_1}} = \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}}, \beta_i'^{p^{m_i}} = \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1 (i = 1, 2)$ 。这样 $\alpha_1', \alpha_2', \beta_1', \beta_2'$ 是 N 的满足定义关系的生成元, 故 τ 可扩成 N 的一个自同构, 对于 $\tau \in \text{Aut}(N)$, 根据条件 $m_i \leq k (i = 1, 2)$, 我们有 $a^\tau = (\beta_1^{r_{p^1}} \beta_2^{t_{p^1}})^\tau = (\beta_1^{\tau r_{p^1}} \beta_2^{\tau t_{p^1}}) = \beta_1^{r_{p^1}} \beta_2^{t_{p^1}} = a$, 并且 $\alpha_1^{\tau^{j-1}} = (\alpha_1 \beta_1)^{\tau^{j-1}} = \alpha_1^{\tau^{j-1}} \beta_1 = \alpha_1 \beta_1^{p^k} = \alpha_1, \alpha_2^{\tau^{j-1}} = (\alpha_2 \beta_2)^{\tau^{j-1}} = \alpha_2^{\tau^{j-1}} \beta_2 = \alpha_2 \beta_2^{p^k} = \alpha_2, \beta_1^{\tau^{j-1}} = \beta_1, \beta_2^{\tau^{j-1}} = \beta_2$, 从而有 $\tau^{p^k} = 1 = a$ (这里 a 表示由群元素 a 诱导出的 N 的内自同构)。若此时我们记扩张函数 $f: F \times F \rightarrow N$ 和 $\alpha: F \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ 有如下的形状 $f(s^i, s^j) = \begin{cases} 1, & i+j < p^k, \\ a, & i+j \geq p^k. \end{cases} \alpha(s^i) = \tau^i, i = 0, 1, \dots, p^k - 1$ 。则由 Schreier 扩张理论, 可得到一个 N 被 F 的扩张 $G = \text{Ext}(N, p^k, a, \tau) = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$, 其中

$[\alpha_i, \alpha] = \beta_i, \alpha^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}}, \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^1}} \beta_2^{t_{p^1}}, \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^2}} \beta_2^{t_{p^2}}, \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1$ 。因此群 G 是存在的, 且 $|G| = p^{k+k_1+k_2+m_1+m_2}$ 。

(III) 最后利用自由群的理论来证明定理中所给的关系即是群 G 的定义关系。

设 $F = \langle x, x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \rangle$ 是一个自由群, $S = \{x^{p^k} y_1^{-r_{p^k}} y_2^{-t_{p^k}}, x_1^{p^{k_1}} y_1^{-r_{p^1}} y_2^{-t_{p^1}}, x_2^{p^{k_2}} y_1^{-r_{p^2}} y_2^{-t_{p^2}}, y_i^{p^{m_i}}, [x, x_i] y_i, [x, y_i], [x_1, x_2], [y_1, y_2], [x_i, y_i] (i = 1, 2)\}$, $N = S^F, \overline{F} = F/N = F/S^F = \langle \overline{x}, \overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \overline{y_1}, \overline{y_2} \rangle$, 因此有 $\overline{y_1}^{p^{m_1}} = \overline{y_2}^{p^{m_2}} = 1, \overline{x}^{p^k} = \overline{y_1}^{-r_{p^k}} \overline{y_2}^{-t_{p^k}}, \overline{x_1}^{p^{k_1}} = \overline{y_1}^{-r_{p^1}} \overline{y_2}^{-t_{p^1}}, \overline{x_2}^{p^{k_2}} = \overline{y_1}^{-r_{p^2}} \overline{y_2}^{-t_{p^2}}, [\overline{x_i}, \overline{x}] = \overline{y_i}, [\overline{x}, \overline{y_i}] = [\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}] = [\overline{y_1}, \overline{y_2}] = [\overline{x_i}, \overline{y_i}] = 1 (i = 1, 2)$, 这样对于 \overline{F} 的子群 $\overline{H} = \langle \overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \overline{y_1}, \overline{y_2} \rangle$ 有 $\overline{H} \triangleright \overline{F}$, 于是 $|\overline{F}/\overline{H}| = |\langle \overline{x} \overline{H} \rangle| \leq p^k$, 又因为 $|\overline{H}| = |\langle \overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \overline{y_1}, \overline{y_2} \rangle| \leq p^{k_1+k_2+m_1+m_2}$, 故有 $|\overline{F}| \leq p^k |\overline{H}| \leq p^{k+k_1+k_2+m_1+m_2} = |G|$, 由引理 1.1 可知 $G \cong \overline{F} = F/S^F$, 所以群 $G = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \mid [\alpha_i, \alpha] = \beta_i, \alpha^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_{p^k}} \beta_2^{t_{p^k}}, \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^1}} \beta_2^{t_{p^1}}, \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_1^{r_{p^2}} \beta_2^{t_{p^2}}, \beta_i^{p^{m_i}} = 1, m_i \leq \min\{k, k_i\} (i = 1, 2), 0 \leq s_j < m_1, 0 \leq u_j < m_2, (j = 1, 2, 3) \rangle$ 存在且具有所给的定义关系。

定理 2.2 G 有如下的性质:

(1) $G' = \langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle, G/G' = \langle \alpha G' \rangle \times \langle \alpha_1 G' \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2 G' \rangle \cong (k, k_1, k_2)$ 且 G 是 LA-群。

(2) $Z(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^m}, \alpha_1^{p^{m_1}}, \alpha_2^{p^{m_2}} \rangle \cdot (\langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle)$, $|Z(G)| = p^{k-m+k_1+k_2}$, 其中 $m = \max\{m_1, m_2\}$, 群 G 是 PN 群, $|\Phi(G)| = p^{k+k_1+k_2+m_1+m_2-3}$ 。

(3) 当 $k = 2, t_1 = 0, k_i = m_i = 1$ 时, 若 $s_1 = r_2 = r_3 = t_2 = u_3 = 0, t_3 \neq 0 \neq r_1$, 则 $G \cong \Phi_4(321)a$; 若 $s_1 = r_2 = r_3 = t_3 = u_2 = 0, t_2 \neq 0 \neq r_1$, 则 $G \cong \Phi_4(321)b$; 若 $r_1 = s_2 = t_2 = r_3 = u_3 = 0, t_3 \neq 0 \neq r_2$, 则 $G \cong \Phi_4(222)b_r$; 若 $r_1 = r_2 = t_3 = u_2 = s_3 = 0, t_2 \neq 0 \neq r_3$ 则 $G \cong \Phi_4(222)e_0$; 若 $r_1 = r_2 = u_2 = u_3 = s_3 = 0, t_3 \neq 0 \neq r_3, t_2 \neq 0$, 则 $G \cong \Phi_4(222)e_r$ 。当 $k_1 = 2, k = k_2 = m_i = 1$ 时, 若 $s_2 = t_3 = r_1 = r_3 = u_3 = t_2 = 0, r_2 \neq 0 \neq t_1$, 则 $G \cong \Phi_4(321)d$; 若 $s_1 = t_1 = r_2 = r_3 = u_3 = t_2 = 0, r_1 \neq 0 \neq t_3$, 则 $G \cong \Phi_4(222)c$; 若 $s_3 = t_3 = r_1 = r_2 = u_1 = t_2 = 0, r_3 \neq 0 \neq t_1$, 则 $G \cong \Phi_4(222)d_2$; 若 $t_1 = r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = u_3 = t_2 = 0, t_3 \neq 0$, 则 $G \cong \Phi_4(2211)m$; 若 $t_1 = r_1 = r_3 = u_3 = s_2 = t_2 = 0, t_3 \neq 0 \neq r_2$, 则 $G \cong \Phi_4(321)e_r$ 。当 $k_2 = 2, k = k_1 = m_i = 1$ 时, 若 $s_3 = t_2 = t_3 = r_1 = r_2 = u_1 = 0, r_3 \neq 0 \neq t_1, G \cong \Phi_4(321)c$; 若

$s_3 = t_3 = t_1 = r_1 = r_2 = u_2 = 0, r_2 \neq 0 \neq t_3, G \cong \Phi_4(321)e_r$ 。

证明 (1)由 G 的定义关系,显然有 $\langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle \leq G'$, 令 $\langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle = M$, 则对 $\forall g \in G$, 有 $M = M^g$, 所以 $M \triangleleft G$, 故有 $G/M = \langle \alpha M, \alpha_1 M, \alpha_2 M \rangle$, 易证, G/M 是交换群, 所以有 $G' \leq M$, 由此可得 $G' = G_2 = \langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle = M$, 故有 $|G'| = p^{m_1+m_2}, |G/G'| = p^{k+k_1+k_2}$, 又因为 $\alpha^{p^k} \in G', \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} \in G', \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} \in G'$, 所以 $G/G' = \langle \alpha G' \rangle \times \langle \alpha_1 G' \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2 G' \rangle \cong (k, k_1, k_2)$, 且 $[G_2, G] = G_3 = 1$, 所以 $G' \leq Z(G), c(G) = 2$, 由引理 1.6 可知群 G 是 LA-群。

(2)对 $\forall g \in Z(G)$, 设 $g = \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} g_1$, 其中 $g_1 \in G' \leq Z(G)$, 则由引理 1.3 和 1.4 有 $1 = [g, \alpha] = \beta_1^{x_1} \beta_2^{x_2}; 1 = [\alpha_1, g] = \beta_1^x; 1 = [\alpha_2, g] = \beta_2^x$, 所以有 $\beta_1^{x_1} = \beta_1^{x_2} = \beta_1^x = \beta_2^x = 1$, 从而可得 $p^{m_1} \mid x_1, p^{m_2} \mid x_2, p^{m_1} \mid x, p^{m_2} \mid x$, 根据条件 $m_i \leq \min\{k, k_i\} (i = 1, 2)$, 由 g 的任意性以及 $\alpha^{\max\{p^m, p^{m_1}\}} \in Z(G), \alpha_1^{p^m} \in Z(G), \alpha_2^{p^m} \in Z(G), Z(G) = \langle \alpha^{\max\{p^m, p^{m_1}\}}, \alpha_1^{p^m}, \alpha_2^{p^m} \rangle \cdot (\langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle)$, 因为由 (1) 知 $G' = \langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle, G/G' = \langle \alpha G' \rangle \times \langle \alpha_1 G' \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2 G' \rangle \cong (k, k_1, k_2)$, 所以 $Z(G)/G' = \langle \overline{\alpha^{p^m}} \rangle \times \langle \overline{\alpha_1^{p^m}} \rangle \times \langle \overline{\alpha_2^{p^m}} \rangle, m = \max\{m_1, m_2\}$, 所以 $|Z(G)/G'| = p^{k-m+k_1-m_1+k_2-m_2}$, 则 $|Z(G)| = |Z(G)/G'| |G'| = p^{k-m+k_1+k_2}$ 。令 $P(G) = \langle g^p \mid g \in G \rangle$, 则 $P(G) = \langle \alpha^p, \alpha_1^p, \alpha_2^p, \beta_1^p, \beta_2^p \rangle$, 所以 $\Phi(G) = P(G)G' = \langle \alpha^p, \alpha_1^p, \alpha_2^p, \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$, 从而有 $Z(G) < \Phi(G)$, 所以 G 是 PN 群, $\Phi(G)/G' = \langle \alpha^p \rangle \times \langle \alpha_1^p \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^p \rangle$, 从而得到 $|\Phi(G)| = |\Phi(G)/G'| |G'| = p^{k+k_1+k_2+m_1+m_2-3}$ 。

(3)直接验证即可,见文献[6]。

至此,完成该定理的证明。

考虑到参数的取值范围较大,我们在保持原来证明过程和结果不变的情况下,相应的增加一些设置使参数适当的简化,计算群的自同构群的阶。令 G 的定义关系中的 $t_1 = t_2 = r_2 = r_3 = 0$, 则有群 $G = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \mid [\alpha_i, \alpha] = \beta_i, \alpha^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_1 p^k}, \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_2^{t_2 p^{k_2}}, \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{r_1 p^{k_1}} = 1 (i = 1, 2), m_i \leq \min\{k, k_i\}, 0 \leq s_1 < m_1, 0 \leq u_3 < m_2 (i = 1, 2) \rangle$ 。

定理 2.3 若 G 为如上的定义关系,则有

(1)当 $k_2 - m_2 \leq u_3, k - m \leq s_1$ 或者 $k - m > s_1$ 时; 当 $k_2 - m_2 > u_3, k - m \leq s_1$ 或者 $k - m > s_1$ 时, $Z(G)$ 分别为 $Z(G) = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha^{-p^m} \beta_1^{r_1 p^{m-k}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{-p^m} \beta_2^{t_2 p^{m-k_2+m_2}} \rangle \times$

$\langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle \cong (k_1 - m_1, k - m, k_2 - m_2, m_1, m_2)$; $Z(G) = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha^{-p^m} \beta_1^{r_1} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{-p^m} \beta_2^{t_2 p^{m-k_2+m_2}} \rangle \cong (k_1 - m_1, s_1, k + m_1 - s_1 - m, m_2, k_2 - m_2)$, $Z(G) = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha^{-p^m} \beta_1^{r_1 p^{m-k}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{-p^m} \beta_2^{t_2} \rangle \times \langle \beta_1 \rangle \cong (k_1 - m_1, k - m, k_2 - u_3, u_3, m_1)$; $Z(G) = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha^{-p^m} \beta_1^{r_1} \rangle \times \langle \alpha^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{-p^m} \beta_2^{t_2} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{p^m} \rangle \cong (k_1 - m_1, s_1, k - m + m_1 - s_1, k_2 - u_3, u_3)$ 。

(2)若令 $r_1 = t_3 = 1$, 则 $|\text{Aut}(G)| = p^{10}(p-1)^2$ 或者 $|\text{Aut}(G)| = p^{10}(p-1)$; 若令 $r_1 = 0, t_3 = 1$, 则 $|\text{Aut}(G)| = p^{10}(p-1)^2$ 。

(3)当 $k \geq k_2 \geq k_1 > m_1 = m_2 = 1$ 时, $|\text{Aut}(G)| = (p-1)p^{3k+3k_1+3k_2+3m_1+3m_2-6}$ 。

证明 (1)由定理 2.2 知 $G' = \langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle, |Z(G)| = p^{k-m+k_1+k_2}$, 下面我们把 $Z(G)$ 表示成素数幂阶循环群的直积。

首先,由定理 2.2 知 $Z(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^m}, \alpha_1^{p^m}, \alpha_2^{p^m} \rangle \cdot (\langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle)$, 其中 $m = \max\{m_1, m_2\}$, 令 $A = \langle \alpha^{p^m}, \alpha_2^{p^m}, \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle \leq Z(G)$, 若 $x \in \langle \alpha_1 \rangle \cap A$, 则有 $x = \alpha_1^{x_1} = \alpha^{p^m x} \alpha_2^{p^m x_2} z, z \in \langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle, \overline{\alpha_1^{x_1}} = \overline{\alpha^{p^m x}} \overline{\alpha_2^{p^m x_2}}$, 这样我们可得到 $p^{k_1} \mid x_1$, 所以 $x = \alpha_1^{p^{k_1} x_1} = 1, \langle \alpha_1 \rangle A = \langle \alpha_1 \rangle \times A = \langle \alpha_1 \rangle \times \langle \alpha^{p^m}, \alpha_2^{p^m}, \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$, 所以 $Z(G) = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times A$, 因为 $o(\alpha_1^{p^m}) = p^{k_1-m_1}$, 从而可得 $|A| = p^{k+k_2-m+m_1}$ 。

其次,令 $A_1 = \langle \alpha_2^{p^m} \rangle G'$, 则 $|A_1| = |\alpha_2^{p^m} G'| |G'| = p^{k_2-m_2+m_1+m_2} = p^{k_2+m_1}, A_1 \geq G' \cong (m_1, m_2), A_1/G' = \langle \alpha_2^{p^m} G' \rangle \cong (k_2 - m_2)$, 因为 $\alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_2^{t_2 p^{k_2}}, 0 \leq u_3 < m_2$, 所以 $o(\alpha_2^{p^m}) = p^{k_2-u_3}$ 。由 WAG 方法,此时分两种情形:

情形 1 当 $k_2 - m_2 \leq u_3$ 时,有 $(\alpha_2^{-p^m} \beta_2^{t_2 p^{m-k_2+m_2}})^{p^{k_2-m_2}} = \alpha_2^{-p^k} \beta_2^{t_2 p^k} = 1$, 交换群 $A_1 = \langle \alpha_2^{-p^m} \beta_2^{t_2 p^{m-k_2+m_2}} \rangle \times \langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle \cong (k_2 - m_2, m_1, m_2)$ 。令 $A = \langle \alpha^{p^m} \rangle A_1$, 则有 $|A| = |\alpha^{p^m} A_1| |A_1| = p^{k+k_2-m+m_1}, A/A_1 = \langle \alpha^{p^m} A_1 \rangle \cong (k - m)$, 因为 $\alpha^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_1 p^k}, 0 \leq s_1 < m_1$, 所以 $o(\alpha^{p^m}) = p^{k+m_1-s_1-m}$ 。当 $k - m \leq s_1$ 时, $(\alpha^{-p^m} \beta_1^{r_1 p^{m-k}})^{p^{k-m}} = \alpha^{-p^k} \beta_1^{r_1 p^k} = 1, A = \langle \alpha^{-p^m} \beta_1^{r_1 p^{m-k}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{-p^m} \beta_2^{t_2 p^{m-k_2+m_2}} \rangle \times \langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle \cong (k - m, k_2 - m_2, m_1, m_2)$ 。从而有 $Z(G) = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times A = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha^{-p^m} \beta_1^{r_1 p^{m-k}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{-p^m} \beta_2^{t_2 p^{m-k_2+m_2}} \rangle \times \langle \beta_1 \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle \cong (k_1 - m_1, k - m, k_2 - m_2, m_1, m_2)$ 。当 $k - m > s_1$ 时, $(\alpha^{-p^m} \beta_1^{r_1})^{p^m} = \alpha^{-p^k} \beta_1^{r_1 p^k} = 1, A = \langle \alpha^{-p^m} \beta_1^{r_1} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{-p^m} \beta_2^{t_2 p^{m-k_2+m_2}} \rangle \cong (s_1, k + m_1 - s_1 - m, m_2, k_2 - m_2)$ 。从而有 $Z(G) = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times A = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha^{-p^m} \beta_1^{r_1} \rangle \times$

$\langle \alpha_2^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \beta_2 \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{-p^m} \beta_2^{t_2 p^{k_2+m_2}} \rangle \cong (k_1 - m_1, s_1, k + m_1 - s_1 - m, m_2, k_2 - m_2)$ 。

情形 2 当 $k_2 - m_2 > u_3$ 时,则有 $(\alpha_2^{-p^{k_2-m_2}} \beta_2^{t_2})^{p^m} = \alpha_2^{-p^k} \beta_2^{t_2 p^m} = 1$, 交换群 $A_1 = \langle \alpha_2^{-p^{k_2-m_2}} \beta_2^{t_2} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \beta_1 \rangle \cong (u_3, k_2 - u_3, m_1)$ 。令 $A = \langle \alpha^{p^m} \rangle A_1$, 由 WAG 方法当 $k - m \leq s_1$ 或者 $k - m > s_1$ 时,类似情形 1,从而可得 $Z(G)$ 分别为 $Z(G) = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times A = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha^{-p^m} \beta_1^{r_1 p^{k_1+m_1}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{-p^{k_2-m_2}} \beta_2^{t_2} \rangle \times \langle \beta_1 \rangle \cong (k_1 - m_1, k - m, k_2 - u_3, u_3, m_1)$; $Z(G) = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times A = \langle \alpha_1^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha^{-p^{k_2-m_2}} \beta_1^{r_1} \rangle \times \langle \alpha^{p^m} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{-p^{k_2-m_2}} \beta_2^{t_2} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{p^m} \rangle \cong (k_1 - m_1, s_1, k - m + m_1 - s_1, k_2 - u_3, u_3)$ 。

(2)若令 $r_1 = t_3 = 1$;或者令 $r_1 = 0, t_3 = 1$ 时,由文献[6]知 G 分别为 $\Phi_4(321)a, \Phi_4(222)c, \Phi_4(2211)m$, 由文献[15]知它们的自同构群阶分别为 $|\text{Aut}(G)| = p^{10}(p-1)^2$; $|\text{Aut}(G)| = p^{10}(p-1)$; $|\text{Aut}(G)| = p^{10}(p-1)^2$ 。

(3)当 $m_1 = m_2 = 1$ 时, $s_1 = u_3 = 0$, 则群 $G = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \mid [\alpha_i, \alpha] = \beta_i, \alpha^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_1}, \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_2^{t_2}, \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{r_1}, \alpha_2^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_2^{t_2}, \alpha_1^{p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{r_1} = 1 (i = 1, 2), m_i \leq \min\{k, k_i\}, 0 \leq s_1 < m_1, 0 \leq u_3 < m_2 (i = 1, 2) \rangle$ 。首先设 $x \in G, \sigma \in \text{Aut}(G)$, 用 x' 表示 $\sigma(x)$, 令 $\alpha' = \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \beta_1^{x_3} \beta_2^{x_4}, \alpha_1' = \alpha^x \alpha_1^{y_1} \alpha_2^{y_2} \beta_1^{y_3} \beta_2^{y_4}, \alpha_2' = \alpha^z \alpha_1^{z_1} \alpha_2^{z_2} \beta_1^{z_3} \beta_2^{z_4}$, 其中 $x, y, z, x_i, y_i, z_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 是正整数,根据引理 1.3—1.5, 则有 $\beta_1' = [\alpha_1', \alpha'] = \beta_1^{y_1 x - x_1 y} \beta_2^{y_2 x - x_2 y}$;

$$\beta_2' = [\alpha_2', \alpha'] = \beta_1^{z_1 x - x_1 z} \beta_2^{z_2 x - x_2 z};$$

$$1 = [\alpha_1', \alpha_2'] = \beta_1^{y_1 z - z_1 y} \beta_2^{y_2 z - z_2 y};$$

$$(\alpha')^{p^k} = (\alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \beta_1^{x_3} \beta_2^{x_4})^{p^k} = \alpha^{x p^k} \alpha_1^{x_1 p^k} \alpha_2^{x_2 p^k};$$

$$(\alpha')^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_1} = \beta_1^{r_1(y_1 x - x_1 y)} \beta_2^{r_1(y_2 x - x_2 y)};$$

$$1 = (\alpha_1')^{p^{k_1}} = \alpha^{y_1 p^{k_1}} \beta_2^{y_2 (z_1^2 + y_1 p^{k_1})} \alpha_2^{y_3 p^{k_1}};$$

$$(\alpha_2')^{p^{k_2}} = (\alpha^z \alpha_1^{z_1} \alpha_2^{z_2} \beta_1^{z_3} \beta_2^{z_4})^{p^{k_2}} = \alpha^{z p^{k_2}} \alpha_1^{z_1 p^{k_2}} \alpha_2^{z_2 p^{k_2}} \beta_1^{z_3 p^{k_2} + z_4 p^{k_2}};$$

$$(\alpha_2')^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_2^{t_2} = \beta_1^{t_2(z_1 x - z_1 x)} \beta_2^{t_2(z_2 x - z_2 x)}。$$

因为 $\alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 是生成元,所以

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad \text{①, 当 } k \geq k_2 \geq k_1 >$$

$m_1 = m_2 = 1$ 时,令 $y = y p^{k-k_1}, y_2 = y_2 p^{k_2-k_1}, z = z p^{k-k_2}$, 则可设 $\alpha' = \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \beta_1^{x_3} \beta_2^{x_4}, \alpha_1' = \alpha^{y p^{k_1}} \alpha_1^{y_1} \alpha_2^{y_2 p^{k-k_1}} \beta_1^{y_3} \beta_2^{y_4}, \alpha_2' = \alpha^{z p^{k_2}} \alpha_1^{z_1} \alpha_2^{z_2} \beta_1^{z_3} \beta_2^{z_4}$, 此时有

$$\beta_1' = [\alpha_1', \alpha'] = \beta_1^{y_1 x - x_1 y p^{k-k_1}} \beta_2^{y_2 x - x_2 y p^{k-k_1}};$$

$$\beta_2' = [\alpha_2', \alpha'] = \beta_1^{z_1 x - x_1 z p^{k-k_2}} \beta_2^{z_2 x - x_2 z p^{k-k_2}};$$

$$1 = [\alpha_1', \alpha_2'] = \beta_1^{y_1 z p^{k-k_1} - z_1 y p^{k-k_1}} \beta_2^{y_2 z p^{k-k_1} - z_2 y p^{k-k_1}};$$

$$(\alpha')^{p^k} = \alpha^{x p^k} \alpha_1^{x_1 p^k} \alpha_2^{x_2 p^k} = \beta_1^{x r_1} \beta_2^{x_2 p^{k-k_2}};$$

$$(\alpha')^{p^k} = \beta_1^{r_1} = \beta_1^{r_1(y_1 x - x_1 y p^{k-k_1})} \beta_2^{r_1(y_2 x - x_2 y p^{k-k_1})};$$

$$1 = (\alpha_1')^{p^{k_1}} = \alpha^{y_1 p^{k_1}} \alpha_2^{y_2 p^{k_1}} = \beta_1^{y_1 r_1} \beta_2^{y_2 p^{k-k_2}};$$

$$(\alpha_2')^{p^{k_2}} = \alpha^{z p^{k_2}} \alpha_1^{z_1 p^{k_2}} \alpha_2^{z_2 p^{k_2}} \beta_1^{z_3 p^{k_2} + z_4 p^{k_2}} = \beta_1^{z r_1} \beta_2^{z_2 p^{k-k_2}};$$

$$(\alpha_2')^{p^{k_2}} = \beta_2^{t_2} = \beta_1^{t_2(z_1 x - x_1 z p^{k-k_2})} \beta_2^{t_2(z_2 x - x_2 z p^{k-k_2})}。$$

结合①可得以下的同余方程组:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad (1)$$

$$y_1 z p^{k-k_2} - z_1 y p^{k-k_2} \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad (2)$$

$$y_2 z p^{k_2-k_1} - z_2 y p^{k-k_1} \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad (3)$$

$$x r_1 \equiv r_1 (y_1 x - x_1 y p^{k-k_1}) \pmod{p} \quad (4)$$

$$x_2 t_3 p^{k-k_2} \equiv r_1 (y_2 x - x_2 y p^{k-k_1}) \pmod{p} \quad (5)$$

$$y r_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad (6)$$

$$y_2 t_3 \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad (7)$$

$$z r_1 \equiv t_3 (z_1 x - x_1 z p^{k-k_2}) \pmod{p} \quad (8)$$

$$z_2 t_3 \equiv t_3 (z_2 x - x_2 z p^{k-k_2}) \pmod{p} \quad (9)$$

由上面可知(2)、(3)式自然成立,(6)、(7)分别可以转化为 $y \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, y_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, 此时(5)自然成立,将其带入(1)则有 $y_1 \begin{vmatrix} x & z \\ x_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, 即 $y_1(x z_2 - z x_2) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ (10), 由(4)有 $x(y_1 - 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, 即 $x \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, 当 $x \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ 时(8)可转化为 $x_1 t_3 z p^{k-k_2} + z r_1 \equiv t_3 z_1 x \pmod{p}$, 从而有 $z_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, 则(9)可转化为 $z_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, 从而(10)式可化简得 $y_1 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ 。于是综上可得同余关系 $y_1 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, y \equiv y_2 \equiv x \equiv z \equiv z_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, 其中 $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, y_3, y_4, z_1, z_3, z_4$ 自由的, 所以 $|\text{Aut}(G)| = (p-1)p^{(k_1-1)+3(k-1)+2(k_2-1)+2k_1+k_2+3m_1+3m_2} = (p-1)p^{3k+3k_1+3k_2+3m_1+3m_2-6}$ 。

至此,完成该定理的证明。

注:在定理 2.1 中由于参数较多,直接计算自同构群的阶难度较大,因此对参数作适当的限定可以得到不同类别的群,用类似的方法可以计算出群 G 在限定条件下的自同构群的阶。

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An Important Class Based on the Group of Order p^6

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Abstract: Exploring new LA-group is considered a valuable activity. After the forth family group of order p^6 is generalized, an important infinite class of p -group is obtained by extending theory of cyclic group and free theory. It is proved that they are all LA-groups. Their some properties are given, and the order of its automorphism is then calculated in a limited parameter conditions.

Key words: finite p -group; automorphism group; order; extension